



X
No. G 309.94



REPUBLICAN TICKET

309.94

HIS EXCELLENCY
ELBRIDGE GERRY,
FOR GOVERNOR—AND THE
Hon. WILLIAM KING,
AS LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

IN order that our fellow citizens may form a correct opinion on the subject of Districting the State for the choice of Senators, and to expose the electioneering arts of the minority who have protested against the doings of the Legislature on this subject, we now publish that part of the Constitution which relates thereto, together with the several Districtings for Senators made in the years 1794, 1802 and 1812, with the proportions of each County and District in the State tax, and number of Senators annexed, as assigned to them by law :—

Constitution, chap. 1 art. 1. There shall be annually elected by the Freeholders and other inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified as in this Constitution is provided, forty persons to be Counsellors and Senators for the year ensuing their election, to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the Commonwealth may from time to time be divided by the General Court for that purpose—And the General Court in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts ; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, the limits of each district, and the number of Counsellors and Senators to be chosen therein ; provided that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen ; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six Senators. And the several Counties in this Commonwealth shall, until the General Court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of Counsellors and Senators (except that the counties of Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one district, for that purpose and shall

elect the following number for Counsellors and Senators, viz.—Suffolk six, Middlesex five, Hampshire four, Plymouth three, Barnstable one, Bristol three, York two, Dukes County and Nantucket one, Worcester five, Cumberland one, Lincoln one, Berkshire two.

1794.

Counties.	Proportion of Tax.			No. Senators.		
	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>			
Suffolk,	93	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$			4
Norfolk,	68	17	3			3
Essex,	133	19	7			5
Middlesex,	104	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			4
Hampshire,	111	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			5
Bristol,	53	19	6 $\frac{1}{4}$			2
Plymouth,	59	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Dukes County,	5	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nantucket,	6	13	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Barnstable,	20	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Worcester,	127	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			5
Berkshire,	52	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			2
York,	50	1	9			2
Cumberland,	43	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			2
Lincoln,	50	13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Hancock,	13	17	1			
Washington,	3	1	1			

1802.

Counties.	Proportion of Tax.			No. Senators.		
	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>			
Suffolk,	131	14				5
Norfolk,	59	60				2
Essex,	152	29				6
Middlesex,	92	44				4
Hampshire,	98	76				4
Bristol,	47	48				2
Plymouth,	48	25				2
Dukes County and Nantucket,	14	15				1
Barnstable,	21	63				1
Worcester,	107	52				4
Berkshire,	45	09				2
York,	50	07				2
Cumberland,	55	21				2

Lincoln,	36	85	57	70	2
Hancock,	17	26			
Washington,	3	59			
Kennebec,	25	90			1

1812.

Boston,		137	02		5			
Norfolk and	49	42	95	17	4			
Bristol,	45	75						
Middlesex,			83	58	3			
Hampshire,			31	13	1			
Hampden,			30	84	1			
Plymouth,			45	78	2			
Dukes County and			19	43	1			
Nantucket,								
Barnstable,			20	72	1			
Franklin,			31	73	1			
Berkshire,			41	97	2			
York,			44	82	2			
Cumberland and			67	48	3			
Oxford,								
Lincoln,	43	23	80	59	3			
Hancock,	29	06						
Washington,	8	30						
Kennebec,	30	66	41	72	2			
Somerset,	11	06						
Worcester south			51	03	2			
Worcester, Mendon, &c.								
Worcester north,			44	37	2			
Lancaster, Rutland, &c.								
Salem, Danvers, Chelsea, &c.			77	08	3			
Ipswich, Newbury, &c.			55	67	2			

From the foregoing statement, the following positions result :

1st. That the framers of the Constitution did not intend to restrict the Legislature to county lines in the formation of districts.

2d. The last districting is more nearly conformable to the rule of taxes than any heretofore made.

3d. That the County of Dukes and Nantucket, in 1794, were annexed to Plymouth, notwithstanding the county of Barnstable intervened.

4th. That in 1794, Hampshire which paid 111, 18, 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ or

a fraction of £. 11, 18, 0½ over the sum required for four Senators, were assigned five, while the counties of Lincoln, Hancock and Washington, set at £. 67, 12, 0½ making a fraction of £17, 12, 0¾ over two Senators, had but two Senators assigned them.

5th. That in 1794, the District of Maine assessed £162, 0 2½ on the one thousand pounds; or £12, 0 2½ over six Senators, the number then allotted them, and that in 1802, they were assessed 188 dollars 88 cents on the 1000 dollars, or 13 dollars 88 cents over seven Senators, while the county of Hampshire, in 1794, paid £13, 2, 0½ less than would entitle them to five Senators; and in 1802, 98 dollars 76 cents, or a fraction under the sum required for the four Senators assigned them.

Taking into view the several districting acts, the good people of Hampshire have no reason to complain, nor can it with truth be said, that the District of Maine has had more than justice in the assignment of Senators. On the contrary, we think that whoever attends to the great increase in population and property of the District of Maine, from 1794, to the present day, must be convinced, that from 1794 to 1802 they have had one Senator less than their proportion.

The Senatorial Districts in Maine are the same as heretofore, except that the whole of Oxford is annexed to Cumberland instead of two thirds as formerly. The other objections of the protestors against dividing Essex and Worcester, and joining Bristol and Norfolk; no inconvenience can arise from this, except that the Republican interest will be greatly strengthened thereby, and we are sure no candid federalist will deny that the protestors would have done the same if within their power.

It should be understood that the assessment of 25 dollars on the thousand, entitles to one Senator, and the general rule has been so as to assign Senators that a fraction over 12 dollars 50 cents, should gain one to a district, while a fraction less than 12 dollars 50 cents is lost, to the district which has it.

On the whole, the present districting act is as conformable to the rules prescribed by the Constitution as any ever made in this State, and all the indulgence asked by the majority, is a candid comparison with the districtings made by federal Legislatures in 1794 and 1802.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

AT a numerous meeting of Delegates from the several towns composing Essex South District, at Middleton, on the 4th of March inst. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

WHENEVER in the cause of human events, a nation pursuing towards other nations the most strict neutrality, and most honorable and amicable conduct, meets from those nations in return for neutrality, a deadly hostility to the personal freedom of its citizens, and an indiscriminate plunder of their property—when for conciliation, it is treated in return with indignity, insult and perfidy—When the nation thus plundered, injured and insulted, is compelled to appeal from the tribunal of reason, to the God of battles, to vindicate its insulted honor, to redress its violated rights, and to *emancipate its enslaved citizens*—it then becomes the right, the indispensable duty, and the bounden obligation of every good citizen and patriot, to rally round the standard of his country, to pledge his property, his life, and his sacred honor to support her through the impending conflict :

THEREFORE, *Be it resolved* by the Delegates of Essex South District, in Convention assembled, That in our opinion, the cup of conciliation is exhausted, and that all hopes of redress of wrongs, committed by Great Britain against our most sacred rights and national sovereignty, by further negotiation, is not only desperate, but dishonorable to the spirit of the freemen of America.

Resolved, That in our opinion, measures the *most decided* and *most prompt*, will best comport with the *honor of the nation*, the *vindication of its rights*, and the *feelings of its citizens*.

Resolved, That although we consider war as a great calamity, and that it must be supported by burthensome taxes and contributions, yet we view the dishonor of the nation, the slavery of its citizens, the outrages of its rights, the indiscriminate plunder of its property, and annihilation of its commerce by Great Britain, as still greater calamities—That although we realize the miseries, the desolation, and the bloodshed of war—yet we have counted the cost and are prepared for the conflict.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the resources of our

country are inexhaustible, and abundantly sufficient for every convenience and necessity, of peace or war, without recourse to any foreign nation whatever—That such burthens as are necessary will be cheerfully born, and that we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, never to desert the banner of our country, when it is unfurled for the reclamation of our property, the vindication of our rights, and the *emancipation of our fellow-citizens.*

Resolved, That the sufferings of SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN American Seamen, known to have been incarcerated in the floating batteries of England, under the lash of task masters worse than Egyptian, and of many more thousands, the darkness of whose confinement has hidden their complaints from the light of heaven and the knowledge of their friends and country, call for the unhesitating, undelayed vengeance of the country on the authors of their sufferings, until our flag shall protect all who sail under it, and until as the *Roman*, so the *American* citizen shall be secured from insult and slavery, in every country, by producing the protection, planted in the mouth of man by the hand of God, “I am an” American “citizen.”

Resolved, That the manly, decided policy of our State Legislature, speaks in the plainest terms, this instruction of the People to their Delegates in Congress—“Go and do likewise.”

Resolved, That the Legislature of this Commonwealth, deserve the thanks and gratitude of the people—For vindicating the religious liberty of the citizens from tyranny and oppression, dressed in the robes of law—For securing to all those who are obliged to fight for their country, the right to vote in the choice of town officers, and protection from the frauds and impositions of Assessors and Selectmen—For taking from officers appointed for life the dangerous patronage they possessed—For salutary limitations of terms of office—For destroying useless and burthensome offices, and creating salutary and useful ones in place thereof—For restoring our University to the protection of the constitution and the bosom of the state, from a dangerous combination, which threatened, by poisoning the sources of education, to subvert the liberties of the people—And for securing from the banks and other sources, heretofore unproductive, a permanent revenue,

equal to the annual tax of One Hundred and Thirty-four Thousand Dollars.'

Resolved, That his Excellency ELBRIDGE GERRY, the unyielding Patriot of the past and present day, shall receive our support as GOVERNOR—and the Honorable WILLIAM KING, the correct and honorable statesman and merchant, as LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, the ensuing year.

Extracts from the law passed June 19, 1809, for regulating the choice of Town Officers, &c.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every collector of taxes, in the several towns and districts aforesaid, for the two last years, immediately preceding the first day of March annually, and they are hereby severally authorized and directed, to make out and return to the assessors of the several towns and districts for the time being, or to such other persons as perform the office of assessors, of such towns and districts, thirty days previous to the first day of March annually, an accurate list of the names of all those persons from whom the said collectors shall have received any sum of money, as payment for taxes, for either of said two years, and to the name of each person, each collector, shall respectively annex the said sum of money, which he shall have so received from such person on the account aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the said assessors, or of such persons as perform the office of assessors to receive and examine the list aforesaid, and forthwith to make out an alphabetical list of the names of all those persons from whom the said collector or collectors shall have received in payment of the taxes assessed in said town, for either of the two years next preceding, a sum of money equal to one poll tax, and two thirds of a single poll tax, and who in addition to having paid the said tax, as aforesaid, shall have been taxed for the year next preceding the said first day of March, to the said amount, and whose taxes for either of the said years shall not have been abated: And the said assessors, or other persons performing the office of assessors for the time being, shall publish the said alphabetical list, by posting up the same in two or more public places, in such towns or districts, fourteen days, at least, before the annual meeting for the choice of town and district officers, in their respective towns or districts: and shall also furnish the Moderator of such meeting with a like alphabetical list; and if the said collectors, assessors, or persons performing the office of assessors, shall unreasonably refuse, or neglect to make out their respective lists, and to return, publish, and furnish the same as aforesaid, they shall for each offence, severally forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, or by indictment in any court proper to try the same; one moiety thereof to the use of the poor of the town, and the other moiety to the person or persons who shall sue or prosecute therefor.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be permitted to give his vote at any meeting, for the choice of the town and district officers before named, unless his name be found upon said alphabetical list; and any moderator of such meeting, wilfully and knowingly permitting any person to vote, contrary to the provision of this act, shall forfeit one hundred dollars for every such offence, to be recovered as aforesaid.

The foregoing are Sections of a law passed under the administration of Mr. Gore—It was intended so to narrow the right of suffrage as to exclude all from the right of voting in town affairs, but the rich and wealthy—So odious was this law in the minds of the people that the framers of it were forced to repeal it.

EXPENSES.

Citizens of Massachusetts—candid and honest men of all parties—are you not disgusted with the impudence and folly of those *federalists*, who now come forward and *find fault about the expenses* caused this year, in consequence of the great number of Representatives of which the House is composed, when it is recollect-
ed that *they* themselves did every thing in their power to *increase the number*! as the following extract from the *federal address* in the *Centinel* of the 27th April last, will shew:—“ The *federalists* have been consulted : THEY RESOLVE THAT THE HOUSE SHALL BE FEDERAL. Let every man and every town, REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE perform their duty.”

It is true that the expenses of government have been increased the present year by a sum voted for the sufferers by fire in Newburyport 10000
By repair of the State-House, 5000
By Pay Roll of Committee of valuation, 8000
Extra and necessary expenses 23,000

Mark the consistency of the advocates of *STRONG* and *PHILLIPS*....The same men are making a great hue and cry about war taxes, who from the year 1800 up to the present time have uniformly derided republican economy both in the State or National Governments ; they know that if we are forced into a war that it will be to protect the rights of our seamen, for whom they have no feelings of sympathy and whose impressment they justify, they also know that these very expenses, if they should take place, have been sanctioned by the votes of *Messrs. LLOYD, QUINCY and READ*, Members of Congress, and men of their choice....But will these men lessen your burthens if they are brought into power ? No ; then their little finger will be heavier to bear than the lons of Republicanism.

PLOTS!!!

Republicans beware of deception—It has been the constant practice of the *federalists* to forge lies and circulate them in their papers during the month of March for the purpose of affecting the elections in April, these stories are generally made here and sent on to the *Southard* to be first printed and then copied into our papers—You may remember the *Tub Plot*—the *Ocean Massacre*, so gravely noticed by a *Rev. Divine*—the *burning of the two Betseys*, and many more forgeries. The same game will be played, and these ridiculous stories will be circulated in federal newspapers, and in federal hand-bills, until the elections are over, and then those who have been duped will be laughed at for their folly.

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